[August, 1937]

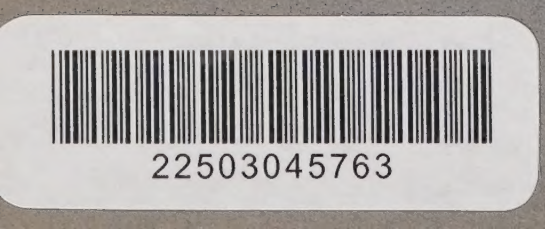
THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

ANNUAL PROSPECTUS.

Session 1937-1938.

16, BUCKINGHAM GATE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY



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THE BRITISH SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

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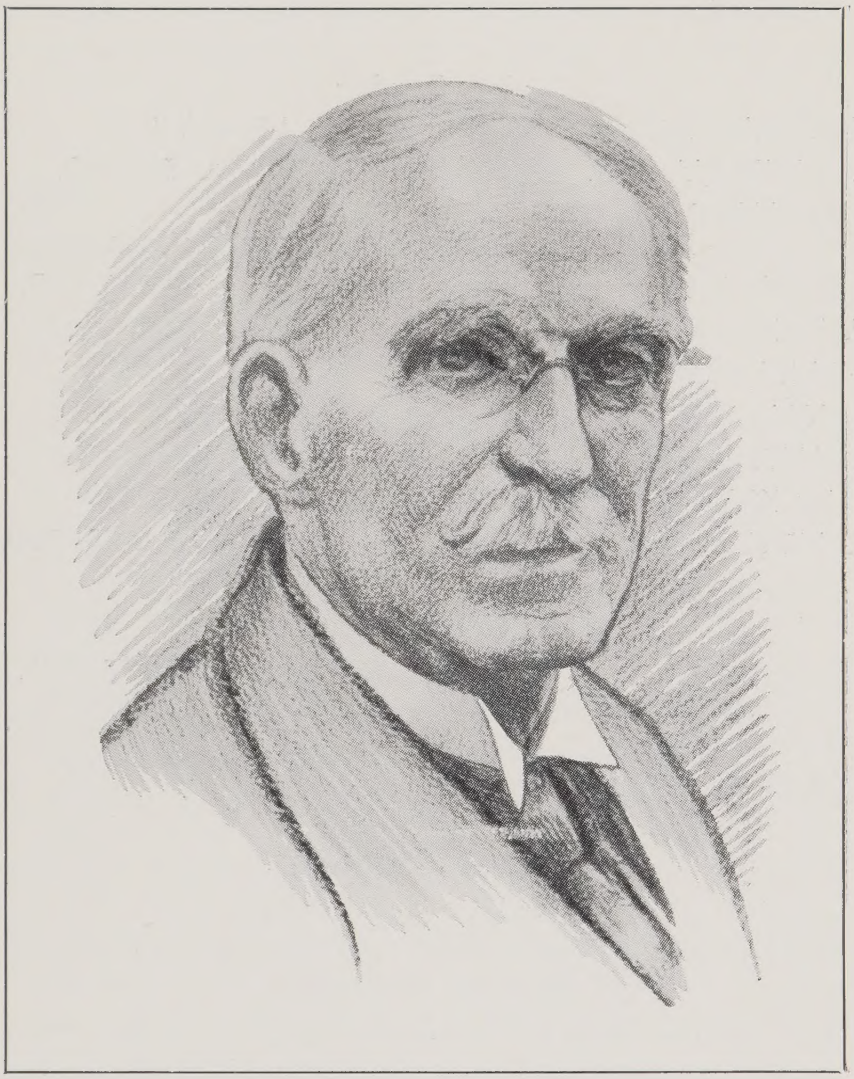
ANDREW TAYLOR STILL.
Founder of Osteopathy.



J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN,
Founder of the British School of Osteopathy.

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Academic Calendar.

1937

Michaelmas Term: September 27th—December 17th, 1937.

1938

Lent Term: January 4th—April 8th, 1938.

Summer Term: April 25th—July 22nd, 1938.

Examinations:

Subsidiary—3rd year.

Osteopathic Diagnosis ... July 8

Pharmacology ... ... ,, 14

Dietetics ... ... ,, 15

Final Diploma Examination commences July 25th, 1938.

School Year, 1938/39, commences Monday, September 26th, 1938.

WHAT IS OSTEOPATHY ?

The prospective student asks the question, " What is Osteopathy ? " Osteopathy is the name given to that School of Medicine which teaches that structural integrity of the body mechanism is the most important factor in restoring and maintaining the well-being of the living organism. Its chief therapeutic measure is the adjustment of the body tissues and body structures; but it also embraces all biological, chemical and surgical measures which have been proven to be of restorative value.

The fundamental principles upon which Osteopathy is based are easy to comprehend. In simple language they are but natural laws which govern the action of the body. All the workings of our bodies are automatic. Nature has provided all the necessary machinery to keep body economy working smoothly and that machinery operates without apparent control on our part, wholly independent of our individual thought. Inherent in every normal body are the forces essential for growth, repair and recovery.

Under normal conditions, nature makes ample provision not only for maintaining but also for restoring health. Every normal body has its own power and is its best physician, so long as nature's machinery can work freely and unhampered.

The body is regulated through the nerves. Nerves control the action of the stomach, the heart, the lungs, and every part of the body. Through the nerves nature gives each of these parts the ability to keep itself well, strong and healthy. Through the blood every part of the body receives new material for building and repairing itself as well as oxygen for the vital chemical processes. Through the lymphatic system, the nerves direct the elimination of impurities and keep the body free from their harmful effects.

Nature gives the normal body this protective machinery, each part of which has the power to combat disease germs or toxins which attack it. Each can regulate itself to a certain extent, to misuse or abuse.

Where nerve action is impaired nature cannot carry on her duties; therefore is handicapped by inadequate means for shielding itself. This is the great truth which Osteopathy gave to science. Before a bodily part becomes sick its resistance must have been lowered by some interference with the proper workings of the marvellous intricate body machinery. And by reasoning back from the effect to the cause Osteopathy's method is to find that interference and remove it. Then nature begins her own effective campaign against the ailment. On this truth as a keystone rest the Osteopathic methods of treatment by the adjustment of structure.

These wonderfully intricate machines—our bodies—are made up of countless parts delicately adjusted in correct relationship with each other. Health is the tendency so long as the parts maintain this relationship. Whenever interference with nature's machinery

exists the Osteopath corrects the condition, thereby setting free nature's healing processes which must be carried on for the body to become well.

Osteopathy is therefore a broad science. It appreciates the fact that unless the patient lives right the body cannot live right. Sometimes adjustment of habits of living is as important as the adjustment of the mechanism of the body. In such cases the Osteopath will prescribe the necessary diet, hygiene, and environment. We appreciate the fact also, that in serious cases of poisoning an antidote is necessary, and administer it accordingly. We understand and make use of anaesthetics when required. We employ biological preparations and also bactericides and parasiticides, and antiseptics and surgical dressings in caring for wounds.

We recognise fully that surgery is a necessity and advocate its use when indicated. No part of the body is sacrificed until urgent necessity requires it.

Over fifty years of experience has demonstrated that many cases, hitherto considered hopeless without surgery have been satisfactorily relieved by Osteopathic methods and the use of the knife obviated.

If surgery becomes a necessity, however, it finds encouragement and not antagonism from the Osteopathic profession.

While the foundation of the treatment is always the adjustment of structure in order to maintain a normal body, it must not be understood that the Osteopath forsakes certain other proven methods which can contribute additional aid to nature.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF Dr. ANDREW TAYLOR STILL.

The Science of Osteopathy was first discovered by a medical practitioner, Dr. A. T. Still. For many years he " peddled drugs " and, during those years, he became more and more convinced of the necessity for a new method of healing. For many years he conducted research experiments along original lines. In 1874 he first practised his ideas in definite form as a new system of healing. In the years that followed he set to work to test, in practical experience as a healer, these principles. This brought him to the attention of the public and those who benefited by his healing methods rallied round him. In 1892, to meet the demands of anxious students, he established the first Osteopathic College, to reform and improve the methods used in medicine and surgery, and to build up a system of healing and a scientific curriculum of study based upon his new ideas. The fundamental principle he laid down at the foundation of Osteopathy was that bodily ailments are, in some definite way, associated with maladjustments of the structure and consequent malfunctioning due to obstructive interference or irritative conditions produced by the malformation of structural conditions. These obstructive conditions cause changes in the functioning of the natural resistance of the body, and thus lead up to what are called diseases. Osteopathic therapy deals with these diseased conditions by discovering their maladjustments and correcting them, and thus restoring to the body its inherent powers of immunity and enabling the body to function normally. He gave a new meaning to the word " lesion." It was his idea that a lesion was that which implied the change in some articular field, the articulation being modified to the extent of interference with free mobility by the establishment of fixation within the range of normal movement, thus rendering normal mobility impossible.

Scientific investigation in the fields of Biology, Anatomy, Physiology and Mechanics has demonstrated many of the underlying principles which form the bedrock of Osteopathic therapy. In this way the basic sciences have demonstrated the truth of Still's primary principle, that structural normality and normal body functions must be co-ordinate and correlative if the body is to preserve vital integrity which we call health.

Dr. Still always recognised that the body contained its own laboratories for the manufacture of both nutritive and healing substances. Hence, he put first in the list of essential conditions, the normalising of the body in structure and function so as to maintain the capacity of the body to sustain and preserve life; secondly, he put the supply of the necessary materials to furnish substances for the laboratory activities. Thirdly, he placed hygiene, sanitation and exercise as the common sense means by which the body could use its own resources of structure, function, machinery and laboratory as the agents of active life and in immunisation against diseases.

He made the basic sciences, i.e., Anatomy, Physiology, Biology and Biochemistry, the foundation of his educational system. Upon

these sciences in the realm of Applied Anatomy and Physiology, he laid down the foundations of differential diagnosis so as to enable the Osteopathic physician to diagnose disease and divide the field of disease into its characteristic forms.

The understanding of structural maladjustments demands this knowledge of the basic sciences. No one can exactly define the extent of the field of Osteopathic practice, because clinical experience in the treatment of the multitude of disease conditions alone can say how far the method of treatment can be carried. In the acute infectious diseases, as well as in the chronic conditions, most remarkable results have been obtained. Surgery and surgical methods have always been fully recognised because Surgery alone can deal with certain conditions which represent danger and peril to organic life. But Surgery can be materially assisted both in preparatory and post-operative stages by Osteopathic methods, adjustment and adjustive co-ordination.

Research opens up a vast field for the highly qualified because there is much data to collect and collate, there are many scientific experiments to be made and the conditions of maladjustment in the lesion field demand X-ray and laboratory experiments to enable us to lay down a definite scientific basis for the demonstrated clinical results. Much has already been done but such work is never ended.

The practice of Osteopathy is legally recognised in all the states of America and in most of the provinces in Canada. In these countries on graduation from a reputable college, graduates are required to pass a State Board examination in order to be entitled to practise Osteopathy. Nearly 9,000 are practising on this basis in the U.S.A. and Canada.

These facts prove that Osteopathy having pioneered for over 60 years has progressively developed and has not been a failure, but a marked success. This success has now been signalled as the key to a new and more progressive development of drugless therapy throughout the world.

Since 1892, the Osteopathic system of Educational training has progressed by leaps and bounds. A two year course of four terms of five months was the standard of the early colleges. In 1903 the American Osteopathic Association adopted the three-year standard. In 1900 the Chicago College of Osteopathy started a four-year basis, to widen and broaden educational equipment, so as to qualify the graduate in Osteopathy to become an Osteopathic physician and surgeon in the truest sense. In 1914 the standard was raised by the American Osteopathic Association to a four-year course.

Osteopathy represents a new Science and Art of Healing but it is not a new profession. There is but one healing profession, however varied the methods used. The Osteopathic physician represents in his practice an independent system and method of diagnosis and treatment in dealing with disease. As there are different therapeutic systems recognised internationally by custom and law, Osteopathy as an independent system takes in the entire field of healing from its

own distinctive standpoint. As such it uses the natural inherent resources of the body, emphasises natural immunity from disease, and claims that the basic foundation of healing must depend upon perfect structural integrity and the co-ordinated functioning of all organs and tissues within the body.

The British School of Osteopathy was founded in 1917 to present a complete course of education in everything embraced in the new system. The delicacy of body structure and the fineness of physiological functioning demand that none but the perfectly trained mind and skilled hand shall deal with the body in a state of disease. Here we deal with the physics of the body structures, the mechanics of the circulatory fluids and the physiological physics of nerve energy, muscle, bone, ligament; in fact every tissue and fluid of the body being subject to some mechanical-physiological principle gives a definite response to corrective and adjustive manipulation. To this was given the charter name " Osteopathy," the idea being that the bones, as the framework units, could be used in the carrying out of corrective and adjustive work, giving a definite leverage for the application of stimulation or inhibition, for the correction of lesions, articulation and articular mobility being the key to all corrective and adjustive work.

It is not our claim that the basic facts on which Osteopathy rests are new, but that their application is new. As a Science and Art of Healing Osteopathy is original and must not be confused with other systems or confounded with adjuvants. Schools of Medicine have accepted all the isolated principles of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology, on which the new Science of Osteopathy has been built. Osteopathy gathered together these facts and principles and has presented them in the form of a system of therapeutics.

OSTEOPATHY AS A CAREER.

To enter the ranks of the qualified Osteopathic profession is today still a matter of becoming a member of a group of pioneers, who will in time receive the credit all pioneers receive when their ultimate goal is reached. That this goal will be reached is inevitable, as truth must succeed and the Osteopathic precepts are those of truth and every principle can be proven by scientific investigation.

Never in its history has Osteopathy been proven wrong although it has been attacked by the most powerful interests from all sides, yet in spite of this it has withstood every onslaught and progressed. The success of Osteopathy in the field of healing speaks for itself and these successes have invariably been obtained where every form of recognised medical treatment has failed.

The Osteopathic profession is open both to men and women and offers a fair income commensurate with the ability of the practitioner. Of course, as in other respected professions, the qualified Osteopath is not allowed to advertise, but results advertise themselves. Within Great Britain and Ireland there are about 180 qualified Osteopaths, and many districts are in urgent need of resident practitioners; patients living in such districts now have to travel great distances for treatment. The larger cities are ill-supplied with Osteopaths; the country, in fact, is still a virgin one. In view of the legal position the Osteopath assumes upon his commencement of practice the following information will be of value.

In marked contrast with the United States and Canada there is no law except the Common Law governing practice in Britain. The British School of Osteopathy has followed the legally established principle of educating its students along the lines of the established standards, recognised internationally in the laws regulating the practice of the Art of Healing.

The Medical Act of 1858 and its amendments in Britain forbid the imposition of restrictions by licensing bodies to the practice of any therapy in medicine or surgery. This acknowledges legally that the right to practise the Healing Art in Britain is based on qualification and that no restrictions can be imposed regarding methods. The right to practise, therefore, is not really a right but a privilege. This leaves the field open legally for those who wish to qualify along new lines of Healing to work out and build up their own status, this status as healer being guaranteed by Common Law.

Hence the important point for the Osteopathic Practitioner is to define his professional standing clearly and explicitly, setting forth the nature of his qualification, its educational basis and the standard of education on which it rests. This makes it essential that the manipulative, corrective and adjustive character of the treatment should be clearly established, and that, as such, the Osteopathic practitioner is not a Registered Medical practitioner in terms of the Act of 1858.

On this basis the British School of Osteopathy plans the qualification course in Osteopathy for its Diploma in Osteopathy, which it is legally entitled to give as a chartered School by

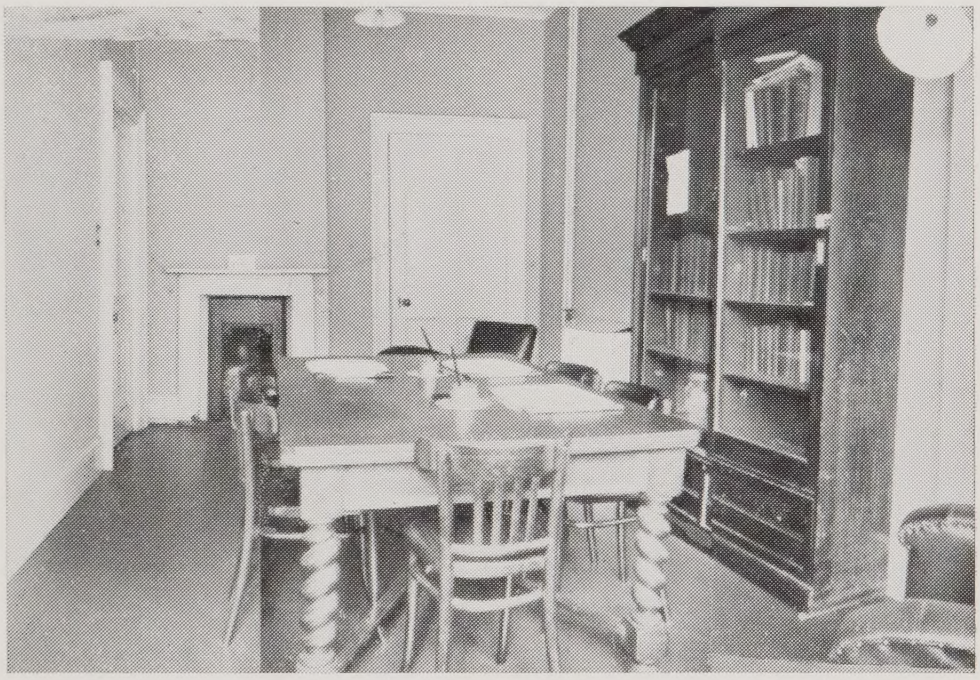
Incorporation. On this basis it presents its Register of qualified Osteopathic practitioners. Emphasis is laid on the high standard of Education and the professional status, so that intending students may know from the start the position of their future calling in Britain, and their own professional and legal standing.

Under the Common Law any person can ask and receive the advice and services of another in the matter of health. But such person must not misrepresent himself. The Common Law has been modified by the Apothecaries' Act of 1815 and the Medical Act of 1858 and amendments thereto. As the Osteopath is not a Medical Practitioner, he is not affected by these Acts. The various medical degrees and licentiateships are protected by Royal Charter or legislation, the body granting such qualification being thereby a legal entity, and as such having the legal right to prosecute any who falsely pretend to have or hold such qualification. The important point for the Osteopathic practitioner, therefore, is to define his professional status, education and qualification, giving the origin of his qualification, and what it represents. This means that the Osteopathic character of the treatment should be stated and that as a practitioner he is not a medical practitioner. If this is done the Osteopathic practitioner is acting in his practice within the bounds of British Law.

THE SCHOOL.

The British School of Osteopathy was founded in 1915 and incorporated in 1917. It has always been an independent institution. As with most successful ventures, the School began humbly, the first classes being held in the consulting rooms of the teachers, thence to small premises in Vincent Square, S.W., then to Abbey House, Victoria Street, S.W., and finally to its present home at 16, Buckingham Gate. In each case the premises were thought to be adequate and even now that the School has an entire building with a Clinic Annexe, " growing pains " are again manifest and more accommodation will be necessary in the near future.

The School begins its 21st year on the 27th Sept., 1937. It is the only School of Osteopathy in the British Empire which complies with the requirements of existing laws regulating Osteopathic education and qualification where such legal recognition exists. The first laws enacted in recognition of Osteopathy declared that the practice of Osteopathy is not the practice of Medicine in terms of existing Medical Laws. Osteopathy, therefore, from its foundation, was



STUDENTS' LIBRARY.

recognised as an entirely new method of the Art of Healing. It is, therefore, contrary to Osteopathic policy to ask for or accept medical privileges. Osteopathy does not attempt to infringe on the methods of medical practice. Osteopathy can never become an adjunct to the practice of Medicine; the two systems are entirely independent.

It is the aim and purpose of the School to establish an Osteopathic Hospital School. The Clinic, at present, operates as a Hospital Out-Patients' Department. This is the basis on which the

School has progressed since 1915 so as to build up a centre that will ultimately widen the scope of the School Clinic until it becomes a Hospital for In-Patients and Out-Patients, with facilities for treating every type of case. This will enable post-graduate and research investigation to be increased and establish these in one centre, and under one organisation.

In 1926 under the Drugless Practitioners' Act of 1925 the Board of Regents of the Province of Ontario, Canada, recognised the British School of Osteopathy. The School is still the only School in the British Empire teaching Osteopathy according to the standards laid down in those States and Provinces where Osteopathy is recognised and regulated. In addition the School enjoys the reputation of teaching Osteopathy as formulated and taught by its founder, Dr. A. T. Still, over 60 years ago. Osteopathic Schools abroad spend a great part of their curriculum in the teaching of medical subjects, whereas at the School apart from the basic sciences common to medical and Osteopathic teaching, only the pure theory and practice of Osteopathy, with comparative therapeutics are taught. No practical major surgery or midwifery is taught, but the theory of the subjects is dealt with owing to their importance.

The course of study covers four years with entrance qualifications of preliminary education as required by all professions of standing. In another part of this prospectus the full curriculum is given and it will be observed that this is highly comprehensive. Dissection and certain other laboratory work, owing to lack of space and certain legal restrictions, cannot be undertaken at the School as yet, and at present students attend external schools for this work.

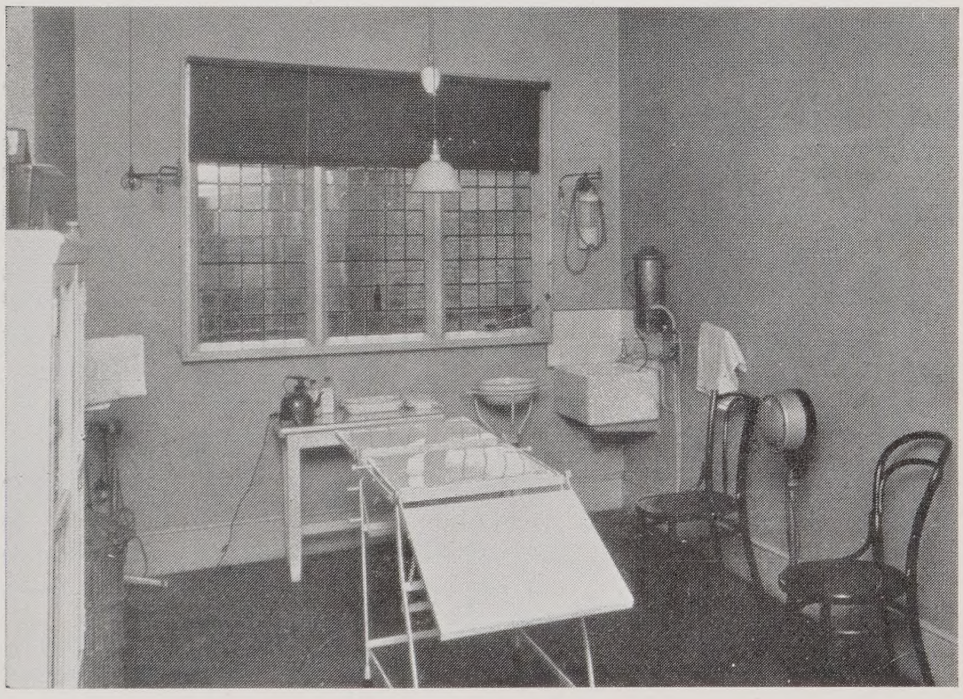
The Dean, Vice-Dean or Registrar is always available to students or their parents or guardians for information or advice.

METHODS OF TEACHING.

The method of Osteopathic teaching at the School is to shew the connection between the structural maladjustments found in each case and the history of disease development, so as to bring out the Applied Anatomy and Physiology and Pathology of each disease process.

Thus is maintained the concept of the School that Osteopathic principles and the technique of adjustment are the foundation of firstly—diagnosis, and, secondly—treatment. Technique is based on accurate diagnosis, and by no other means can adjustment be secured. The School's teaching has, since its inception, emphasised this. Hence, symptomatology and clinical methods of examination are used mainly to lead up to the final Osteopathic diagnosis. The pathology is, therefore, traced back beyond the morbid condition found to the perverted physiological state underlying the abnormal anatomical state.

With this object in view the teaching has been graded so as to accomplish the best results in the final practical training. Starting with basic sciences, Chemistry, Physics and Biology, Anatomy and Physiology, descriptive, applied and practical, with dissection, this fundamental training covers the first two years. The last two years are devoted to the practical and clinical studies in which the subjects



MINOR SURGERY.

of diagnosis and treatment of disease according to Osteopathic principles and practice are taken. The clinical training in all the aspects of Osteopathy is the chief feature in the course of study in the School.

The clinic now has over 70 patients a days and the variety of cases corresponds with the general run of patients in general practice. The variety in these cases gives the student sufficient data

upon which to build his practical manipulative work as well as an adequate knowledge of diagnosis, because these cases are demonstrated by an experienced Osteopath who specifies and tabulates the diagnosis and treatment upon the case sheet of each patient.

This assures every student a thorough practical training. Special types of case are treated as such both in diagnosis and treatment. The assistance of X-ray, laboratory diagnosis and the history of previous methods of examination are all utilised to the full. The students are required to carry out the instructions given in the clinic case sheet and to report progress as treatment continues, and cases are re-examined periodically. Osteopathy bases its view of health and disease on the structural integrity of the body organism. Hence our foundation is laid in the Applied Anatomy and Physiology in which the structures and activities of the parts of the body are considered, so as to lay the foundation for deviations, rigidity, irregularities and altered relations of bones, muscles, ligaments and other tissues, which underlie alterations in function, that lead up to the systemic disorders that are called diseases.

The Applied Anatomy correlates the structure of the body with diagnosis and the practice of Osteopathy. In this way the nervous system and the circulation are clearly landmarked in the body structures. The success of Osteopathic work depends on the accuracy with which the tissues can be located. Hence the landmarks of the living anatomy rather than the stigmata of dissection work are emphasised.

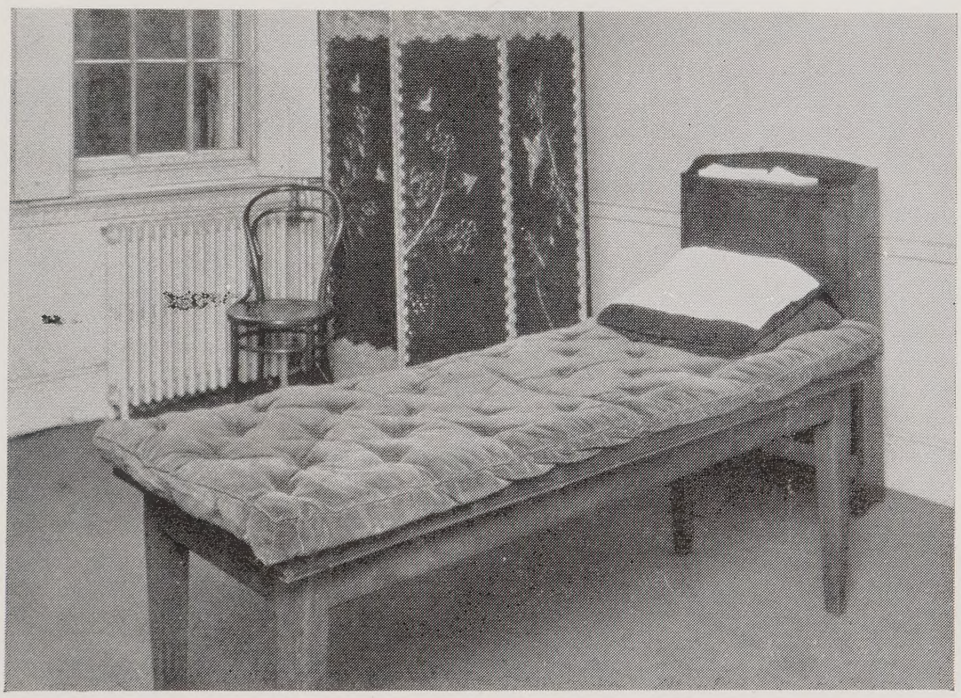
The Theory and Principles outline the underlying philosophy of Osteopathy. As the nervous system is the keyboard of stimulation, it is clearly evident that the entire nerve economy should be mapped and understood in detail, and as the impulses pass along definite paths, these avenues of distribution are classified according to the nature of their responses, and the way in which they travel from point to point between spine, tissues and organs. As the spinous muscles may exert a contractile force on the bones in creating secondary lesions these muscles must be definitely located. The body is to be studied as a mechanical device working under bio-chemical laws, and it is on this basis that the perfect adjustment of the body and its parts is built.

Osteopathic physics and mechanics furnish the key to Osteopathic Technique. The great dividing line between Manipulative Surgery and Osteopathy lies in the fact that Manipulation rather than physics and mechanics has been the foundation of the former, whereas in Osteopathy instead of certain routine movements, anatomical adjustments and physico-physiological correlation are laid down as the fundamental basis of treatment. This makes it essential to study the principles of mechanics in their relation to the human body. To achieve this we deal with the exact type of displacement called a lesion, the subluxation in its relation to adjacent parts and the method of adjustive, not forceful, correction to be applied in order to avoid injury and so as to create the least possible friction in the corrective adjustment.

Disease is considered from the standpoint of its cause, and etiology the principal consideration, symptomatology being valuable only in tracing the historical development of a disorder and to make it possible, at any stage, to palliate or even check the progress of the

disease. We teach that the Osteopathic lesion is a predisposing condition in disease on account of the obstruction to, or interference with, the nerve and blood supply to the structures involved, thus producing, if continued, lowered resistance in the body, thereby opening the door to infection, irritation and other exciting causes.

Following up this line of argument, emphasis is laid on the correction of lesions, palliation of symptoms, the use of diet, hygiene, exercise, rest, open air and every other natural method of treatment, because immunity is natural to the human body and Nature provides the means of its preservation. From this standpoint are considered the body and all the diseases to which it is subject. "He who would command Nature must first learn to obey her," is one of the first precepts of Nature herself. Hence all the vital actions and reactions of the body to Nature must be essential parts of therapeutics. Hence while emphasising the spine as the pivot around which the etiology of disease revolves, we do not forget to consider the relation of the organs and tissues to native forces, dietetic supplies and other means of support and nourishment.



CLINICAL DEMONSTRATION ROOM.

The fundamental idea is to record and present the observations, investigations and clinical results as the basis of education. The research experiments begun in the American School in 1898 following up the discoveries of Dr. Still, and carried on in Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Des Moines Schools, and by the Research Institute; also by such students as McConnell, Teale, Lane, Hazzard, Littlejohn, Louisa Burns, Whiting, Tasker, Deason, Comstock, Forbes, Conkin, Edwards and others in recent years, furnish the clinical foundation of experimental proof.

For over 30 years the various School centres have been building up and perfecting the methods of teaching the Science and Art, Clinical Demonstrations have applied the principles to every type of curable

disease. The British School of Osteopathy has a fully organised Clinic, having 400 patients a week which is used for this purpose. Hospitals have been established overseas for the careful treatment of severe cases and the collection of data bearing on distinctive types of disease and their treatment. Scientific research has been made into anatomical, biological, physiological and pathological conditions bearing on this theory of the cause of disease. The result is a highly valuable fund of information which is at the disposal of this School, and has been made the foundation of instruction for the equipment of the students for actual Osteopathic practice.

This, then, is the system of education which has been worked out with great care by skilful teachers and has been made the foundation of professional training. As such the system of Osteopathy has been accepted by the Legislatures in the United States of America and in Canada as the basis of qualification for practice and the registration of practitioners.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION, TRAINING AND QUALIFICATION.

In compliance with the educational standards in our Charter:—

(1) Candidates must furnish evidence of good moral character.

(2) Candidates must have passed the Matriculation examination or its equivalent.

(3) Students who have satisfactory records in other Osteopathic Schools of good repute, or in a Medical School, may be admitted to this School with advanced standing. No student will be graduated from this School unless he has completed the fourth year work satisfactorily and passed the Final Examination.

(4) The regular course of study covers four years in full time attendance, the first and second years being devoted to the basic sciences as required of medical students, the third and fourth years to the Theory and Practice of Osteopathy, Osteopathic Technique, Specialties and general clinical practice.

(5) Students and graduates in Medicine and Surgery will be credited with the work they have already done but must complete the course in Theory and Practice and Technique of Osteopathy with general clinical practice.

(6) Clinical practice and training is an absolute requirement. Demonstrations are held daily on the cases presented in the clinic for diagnosis and treatment. Every student is required to treat at least 700 Osteopathic cases during the third and fourth years before being eligible for graduation.

(7) The School year is divided into three terms of, approximately, 13 weeks each.

(8) No credit can be given except for attendance during regular classes in the School or at recognised external schools as already stated. Students must attend at least 70% of all lectures and demonstrations, absence being excusable only on account of illness.

(9) Intermediate Examinations are held at the end of the third year in Osteopathic Diagnosis, Pharmacology and Dietetics, in which the student must satisfy the examiners before proceeding to the Final Examinations.

(10) On completion of the prescribed course, and on compliance with all rules and regulations of the School, and provided he is 21 years of age, the student is allowed to present himself for the qualifying examination. On satisfying the Examiners by written, oral and clinical examinations in Applied Anatomy and Physiology, Principles and Practice of Osteopathy, Osteopathic Technique, with Specialties and Minor Surgery, the student is awarded the Diploma of the School, and is entitled to use the letters, D.O. (Diplomate in Osteopathy).

STUDENT'S OBLIGATION.

Upon enrolment the student must undertake not to engage in Osteopathic practice, either for payment or otherwise, except in the School Clinic or such other place as the Dean may direct. He must also undertake not to describe himself as an Osteopath, nor, during his training, to use his connection with the School to assume professional status, except with the written permission of the Dean.

LECTURE—DEMONSTRATION BY THE DEAN.

CLINICS.

Besides the Clinic of the British School of Osteopathy, and such Clinics as the School may institute, no clinic will be recognised unless it is conducted by a graduate or graduates of the School for the purposes of guidance or advice; and in such cases the School authorities reserve the right of supervision, by inspection or otherwise.

FEES.

The Fees are:—

Enrolment Fee **2** Guineas.
First Year: Fees of External Schools only.
Second Year: Fees of External Schools plus **6** Guineas a term.
Third and Fourth Years: **75** Guineas a year.
Final Examination Fee: **2** Guineas.

CURRICULUM.

First Year.

Biology.
Chemistry.
Physics.

Students take the Pre-medical course in a recognised external school. At the close of this year the student will be required to pass an examination in these subjects equivalent to the Pre-medical examination of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Second Year.

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Histology.
Embryology.

(These subjects are all taken at an external accredited school).
Introduction to the Principles of Osteopathy and the Technique of Physical and Clinical Diagnosis.
Introduction to Physiological Movements of the Spine and the Body with Diagnosis.

At the close of the second year all students must pass an examination in Anatomy, Physiology and allied subjects, equivalent to the first professional examination of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

(The Osteopathic subjects must be taken at the British School of Osteopathy, and if the student is attending an external school outside London for the Anatomy and Physiology, these Osteopathic subjects must be taken during the third year).

Third Year.

Theory and Practice of Osteopathy.
Hygiene.
Dietetics.
Pharmacology and Comparative Therapeutics—Lectures.
Applied Anatomy and Physiology—Lectures.
Osteopathic Diagnosis.
Osteopathic Technique and Clinical Practice.
Neurology and Neuro-Anatomy.
Bacteriology.
Clinical Practice.
Obstetrics and Gynæcology—Lectures.

Fourth Year.

Theory and Practice of Osteopathy.
X-ray Diagnosis—Lectures.
Specialties in Osteopathic Practice: Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Skin, Genito-urinary, Pediatrics.
Osteopathic Orthopædics—Lectures.
Obstetrics—Lectures.
Gynæcology.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Minor Surgery.
Osteopathic Technique.
Psychology and Psycho-therapeutics.
Clinical Practice.
Pathology and Toxicosis—Lectures.

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL TRAINING.

Clinic Superintendents:

Senior—J. F. Kemp, D.O. Junior—E. Joyce Bishop, D.O.

Hon. Clinical Assistants:

R. N. Coleby, D.O.
J. J. Darlison, M.A. (Cantab.) D.O.
A. E. Elliott, D.O.
Ida Foggitt, B.A., D.O.
F. Foster, D.O.
R. K. Hardy, D.O.
J. Harrison, D.O.
P. M. Hay Currie, D.O.
H. M. Hipwood, D.O.
Muriel Higham, D.O.
J. Ingram, D.O.
E. Jackson-Laurie, D.O.
J. M. Littlejohn, Jr., D.O.
D. Mann, D.O.
C. P. Meadows, D.O.
W. H. J. Oxenham, D.O.
G. F. Penny, D.O.
R. Phelps, D.O.
G. Ritchie, D.O.
A. Stoddard, D.O.
L. Silverstone, D.O.

Clinical Practice is an important part of the School training. It affords the student wide experience in case-history taking, Osteopathic and physical diagnosis and the Osteopathic care and management of patients. All types of cases are encountered in the Clinic and are used for the purpose of instruction. All treatment carried out by students is under the direction and supervision of the Clinic Superintendents and qualified Staff.

Besides the General Clinic to which all patients are admitted and where they receive a general clinical and Osteopathic examination, there are special Clinic Departments to which cases are referred for any specific treatment appropriate to their complaint. The General Clinic is open from 10 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. The hours of the Special Clinics are given in the following list.

SPECIAL CLINIC DEPARTMENTS.

Department for Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.
Conducted by E. R. S. Miller, D.O. (Phil. Pa.).
J. Canning, D.O.
Thursdays, 2—3 p.m.

Department for Diseases of Women.
Conducted by T. V. Tanguy, D.O.
Dr. Dorothy Wood.
Wednesdays, 5—6 p.m. Thursdays, 3—4 p.m.

Department of Psycho Therapy.
Conducted by L. van Straten, D.O.
Wednesdays, 3—4 p.m.

Department of Orthoptics and Refraction.
Conducted by C. S. Barnard, F.B.O.A., F.I.O.
Wednesdays, 4—6 p.m.

Department for Diseases of Children.
Conducted by S. Webster-Jones, D.O.
Muriel Higham, D.O.
Thursdays, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.

Department for Physical Education and Remedial Exercises.
Conducted by T. Fernberg, D.O.
P. Mehta.
Mondays, 6—7.30 p.m. Tuesdays, 4—6 p.m.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

THE SCHOOL PREMISES.

The building is a three-storey structure, consisting of two main lecture halls, demonstration rooms, minor surgery, microscope room, laboratory, students' library and common-rooms, and a separate Clinic Annexe.

The School is conveniently situated within a few minutes' walk of St. James's Park and Victoria Stations and Victoria Street 'bus routes. Residential accommodation is available within easy reach of the School at moderate charges. Almost facing the School are the St. James's and Green Parks, and near at hand are Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, offering students healthful surroundings and opportunity for healthy rest and recreation.

THE DOROTHY WOOD GOLD MEDAL.

By the gracious donation of Dr. Dorothy Wood, a Gold Medal is awarded annually to the graduating student whose work shews the highest promise in the Final Examination, clinical work and general professional deportment, during his Osteopathic training.

NO EVENING CLASSES OR CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

Osteopathic education is exhaustive in character and it is, therefore, impossible to make it a part-time study by evening classes alone. It is also impossible to study Osteopathy adequately by means of correspondence courses and to enter upon either is a waste of time and money. No credit is given to applicants for training at the School who are holders of so-called diplomas obtained by such methods of study.

CO-EDUCATION.

The British School of Osteopathy accepts students of both sexes on an equal basis. Whilst men are, at present, in the majority, women find equal opportunity to that offered by similar professions.

STUDENTS' UNION.

The Students' Union is an undergraduate body, organised by the students, with Officers and Council, appointed annually. A Study Circle meets regularly for lectures, discussions and debates on Osteopathic and related subjects. Social activities are also arranged during term. The annual subscription is 5/-. Officers for 1937-8: President, J. K. Blagrave; Hon. Secretary, Margaret Brougham.

CLINIC SUPERINTENDENTSHIPS.

Salaried appointments as Superintendent in the School Clinic Department are offered annually to graduates, and every student on graduation may apply for one of these appointments, tenable for one year and renewable for one further year. A Senior and a Junior Superintendent are appointed, with salaries of £175 and £150 per annum respectively.

ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.

The appointment of Assistant Registrar is made annually tenable for one year and renewable, at a salary of £150. All graduates and graduating students may apply for this appointment.

POST-GRADUATE COURSES.

The Council of Education arranges post-graduate courses in Osteopathic subjects to which all graduate Osteopaths are invited. The lecturers and demonstrators are specialists in their subjects. The fees are arranged according to the size of the classes. A Certificate of Attendance is presented to all who attend the full course.

"THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY."

"The Journal of Osteopathy" is a quarterly publication, the official organ of the British School of Osteopathy. It deals with matters Osteopathic in general and the School in particular. It is issued free, but voluntary contributions are welcomed to defray costs. Anyone wishing to have the Journal sent regularly should apply to the School.

SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL FUNDS.

Donations to the School Fund are invited and welcomed from all those interested in the future development of Osteopathy and the School. Funds are urgently required to establish an Osteopathic Hospital in the near future so that the scope of treatment and training may be widened.

ALMONER'S FUND.

This Fund is also in urgent need of donations to assist in the work of the Clinic, which is conducted on a voluntary payment basis. Patients pay what they can afford or, if they are unable to pay, they are treated free. The Fund is carefully administered for the direct benefit of the patients themselves, e.g., to defray fares of needy patients who have long distances to travel for treatment, etc.

TEXT BOOKS.

Anatomy—

Gray.
Cunningham.
Potter.
Johnson.

Bacteriology—

Recommended by
Head of Department.

Biology—

Recommended by
Head of Department.

Chemistry—

Recommended by
Head of Department.

Physics—

Recommended by
Head of Department.

Physiology—

Samson Wright.
Halliburton.
Starling.

Pathology—

Muir.
MacCallum.

Minor Surgery—

Gwynn Williams.
Wakeley.

Body Mechanics—

Goldthwait.

Gynaecology—

Woodall.
Clark.

Obstetrics—

Grow.

Psycho-Therapeutics—

Recommended by
Head of Department.

General Diagnosis—

Hey-Groves—Surgical.
Letheby Tidy—Medicine.
Osler.
French.
Cabot.

Osteopathic Principles—

Downing.
Castlio.
Laughlin—introduction.
McCole—Osteopathic Lesion.
MacDonald—
Osteopathic Lesion.
Riggs.
Hazzard.
Tasker.

Practice of Osteopathy—

McConnell and Teale.
Millard.
Tasker.
Hazzard.
Hullett.
Ashmore.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF OSTEOPATHIC RESEARCH.

This Institute has been formed with the object of promoting scientific enquiry and research into the art of Osteopathy.

The aims and objects for which the Institute exists are to:—

Promote the adaptation of Osteopathic principles and practice to the specific requirements of health and disease.

Advance research, by experiment and otherwise, into the cause, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Investigate further the physiological and anatomical bases for the Osteopathic theory and practice.

Prepare and standardise suitable nomenclature for the results obtained.

Establish scholarships.

Institute awards for noteworthy contributions to Osteopathic research.

The Institute has already met with encouraging response from the profession, members of Allied Sciences and the laity, who have shown their desire to help forward research into the further possibilities of this great contribution to therapeutics.

The work of the Institute has already commenced, and for a time will principally be concerned with the collecting of relevant materials from practitioners, and the collation of this and other such data.

From time to time it is proposed to issue bulletins containing the conclusions drawn from a study of this data.

OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

This is an independent Association of qualified Osteopaths, membership of which is invited from graduates of accredited schools such as the British School of Osteopathy and other schools of Osteopathy whose standard of education is acceptable to the Council.

The Association insists upon a high standard of ethics, so designed for the protection of members and the upholding of that dignity which the profession of Osteopathy demands.

Officers are appointed by election annually; also sub-committees dealing with the various aspects of the profession.

The study and research of Osteopathy and allied sciences are encouraged and conducted by two groups, one operating for the Northern provinces and the other for the Southern or home counties. Each has its independent President and Secretary, and the President directly represents his group on the General Council. Frequent group meetings are held throughout the year.

The Association publishes its own Journal which is issued for the purpose of propagating Osteopathic knowledge and news among the laity. The British Osteopathic Journal is a quarterly publication of which indefinite quantities may be obtained by members at a low rate for distribution to patients and the public in general.

An Annual Directory of Members is also published, of which members receive without payment a quantity for distribution in order to inform those interested where qualified Oseopaths may be consulted.

Members enjoy the valuable privilege of being able to insure against professional indemnity and blackmail at a low cost through Lloyds, the policy being a distinctive one specially arranged for the Association by its own Insurance brokers.

At the termination of each financial year an Annual General Meeting is held, together with a Convention whereat specialist lecturers and demonstrators are invited to co-operate. Usually there is also an exhibition held on the premises where manufacturers display and demonstrate material employed in Osteopathic practice. The social side of the profession is developed by an Annual Banquet and Dance held at a West End Hotel.

Further particulars of membership and application forms may be had from the Honorary Secretary, whose address may be obtained at the office of the British School of Osteopathy.